FACT SHEET

Georgia Department of Public Health

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Division of Health Protection

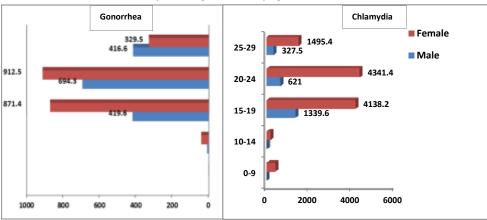
Epidemiology Section STD Program

All Georgia physicians, laboratories, and other health care providers are required by law to report patients with chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis; commonly referred to as sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). This factsheet summarizes Georgia Department of Public Health STD surveillance data for cases of STD diagnosed between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2011, reported as of April 30, 2013.

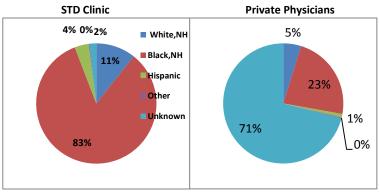
Key developments in the trends of STDs in Georgia

- Approximately 53,346 Georgians were diagnosed with at least one STD; representing an average of nearly 62,634 cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis each year
- Overall, rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea Continue to decline as rates of early syphilis increase
- Youth, young adults, and women bear the burden of chlamydia and gonorrhea; whereas males 25 and over account for the majority of early syphilis infections
- In terms of STD health equity, rates among blacks
 Are higher than whites. However, this disparity is
 Most likely exacerbated by the exclusion of race
 On most case reports; 44% of reported cases list
 Race as "missing" or" unknown"
- According to 2011 data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), compared to other states in the nation, Georgia has the:
 - -3rd highest rate of primary and secondary syphilis
 - -6th highest rate of gonorrhea
 - -14th highest rate of congenital syphilis

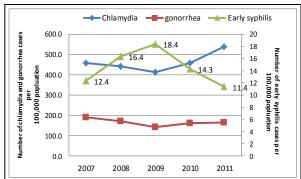
Chlamydia and gonorrhea by age and sex, 2011



Chlamydia and gonorrhea by provider type, 2011



2007-2011



2007-2011

